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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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A Look at the State's More Seasonal Industries

The warming weather in South Dakota brings thoughts of the more seasonal industries in the state, in which business traditionally begins picking up this time of year. While all businesses in the state are affected to some degree by our varying weather, the construction industry and certain sectors of the services industry are especially so.

The majority of construction activity is dependent on Mother Nature. Construction employment generally begins rising along with ground temperatures in March. In fact, the greatest month-to-month growth usually occurs between March and April each year.

Employment in this industry usually peaks in August, then begins slacking in September when cooling weather sets in. It continues steadily downward through the winter months, generally bottoming out in January.

Weather is not the only factor which determines the economic health of the construction industry. Considering annual average employment levels, this industry has noted consistent growth since 1982, when employment fell to a bottom low in a decline which started in 1979. Construction employment was especially high in 1978, at 13,600. A great deal of residential construction occurred in 1978, to house population shifts to certain areas of the state, and as families felt comfortable about their incomes and built homes. Major irrigation projects and work on the interstate highways in South Dakota were also underway.

Several factors led to the employment declines which occurred from 1979 to 1982. Included were inflation, high interest rates, completion of the interstate highway system in South Dakota, the cancellation of the OAHE irrigation project, higher fuel prices and a reduced number of commercial building projects. With a poor economic environment for construction, many employers found it too costly to maintain year-round workers and either closed their businesses or moved to milder, more constant climates.

The rebound since 1982 has been slow but steady, with annual average construction employment increasing 22 percent from 1982 to 1987. With recovery from the recession and falling interest rates came increases in all types of construction activity--highway and other heavy construction, both residential and commercial building, and special trade. In fact, the initial impact of that recovery was a 10.7 percent growth of construction employment from 1983 to 1984.

During this 1982 to 1987 "rebuilding" period of the construction industry in South Dakota, the second highest year-to-year increase occurred last year. Employment increased 4.2 percent from 1986 to 1987, to an annual average of 10,000. The impacts of seasonality were less severe for this industry in 1987, with milder than usual winter weather. Highway and street construction and special trade contractors accounted for the majority of the annual growth in this industry. The growth in special trade construction can be attributed to general contractors who are contracting more with special trades contractors for work to be done on buildings, rather than doing the work themselves. But the increase in highway and street construction is more directly tied to the good weather which 1987 brought.

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Certain sectors of the services industry are also very closely tied to the warm weather and tourism that summer brings to South Dakota. The following types of service-providing businesses have historically noted employment spurts during summer: restaurants, gift shops, hotels and motels, trailer parks, racing, amusement, and public recreation.

Employment levels in most of these types of businesses actually start heading upward in January, after declines that begin in September. The only exceptions are gift shops, where an otherwise low September to April employment trend is broken during the Christmas shopping season. The other exception is public recreation facilities. While many types of businesses in this sector (tourist attractions and cave operations, for example) follow a trend of decreased September through April levels, businesses serving skiers note increases during the colder winter months.

Employment in these tourism-reliant businesses generally peaks in August, with April to May increases usually being the largest over-the-month growth.

Like the construction industry, these seasonal service-providing businesses have also noted employment increases over the last few years, but growth has been more constant. Employers located in "tourist hot spots" have benefited from the fact that vacationers have sought more activity-intense vacations in a central location rather than basing vacation plans on more constant travel and sight-seeing. Promotional efforts to attract tourists to South Dakota have proven quite beneficial for many types of businesses throughout the state.

From 1976 to 1986, employment in these businesses increased 31.9 percent, to a level of 21,038. Considering year-to-year employment changes, declines were noted only twice--from 1979 to 1980 and from 1981 to 1982. And those declines were very small, less than one percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Employers in the racing sector were the only ones among this services industry group to note employment declines. Employment in racing establishments dropped from 324 in 1976 to 200 in 1986. Rising liability insurance costs have impacted some auto racing tracks. Employment at the various types of race tracks is also affected when employers contract with outside parties for concession service, or rely on volunteer help.

Over the ten-year period, gift shops noted the largest percentage increase in employment. Their employment level more than doubled over that period, growing from 180 in 1976 to 557 in 1986. Many gift shops opened in the state during this time, as proprietors recognized potential markets among a public where shopping in specialty gift shops has become increasingly popular as an enjoyable past-time or hobby.

Restaurants accounted for the largest increase in the actual number of employees in these tourism-related businesses between 1976 and 1986, increasing about 29 percent to a level of 14,773. Following national trends, the restaurant business has expanded to accommodate the increased number of dual-income, busier families. Many restaurants, especially fast-food types, opened in South Dakota over this ten-year period.

Hotels and motels also accounted for a great deal of the job growth in these tourism-related services businesses. Although employment in these establishments increased by 28 percent from 1976 to 1986, the number of firms actually decreased slightly. Numerous motels which were already in existence expanded, and several built convention centers.

Trailer parks were built and expanded over the 10-year period in the state as well. Use of trailer parks has increased as camping became more popular and convenient, especially among a growing group of retirees. Trailer parks have been designed to provide the electrical and water hook-ups sought by the many people with campers and motor homes which have become more sophisticated.

Both the number of establishments and employment levels in the amusement sector of the services industry noted healthy growth over the decade. This sector has expanded into new areas, with businesses such as water slides and go-cart tracks being built in the last ten years.

South Dakota's Labor Market in March

In March, nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota continued their expansion from year-earlier levels, by posting a job increase of 3,800 (or 1.5 percent).

Job increases occurred or employment remained the same throughout all private industries except finance, insurance and real estate, which posted only a minor decrease.

The manufacturing industry led all industries, with a 1,800 job increase from year-ago levels. The durable goods division of this industry enjoyed the majority of the increase, with the addition of 1,300 jobs. The types of durable goods manufacturing establishments noting increases were those producing fabricated metals and farm, construction and industrial machinery.

The wholesale and retail trade industry trailed a close second to the manufacturing industry, with the addition of 1,300 jobs from year-earlier levels. The retail trade division accounted for most of this growth, posting increases in food stores (600 jobs) and eating and drinking establishments (500 jobs).

The construction industry showed a modest increase over year-ago levels, with the addition of 300 jobs. Most of the job growth within this industry was found in the special trade contractor sector. Public notices of building permits showed that such remodeling and building projects as deck building, kitchen remodeling and finishing of basements, commonly done by special trade contractors, occurred during the month of March.

The services industry increased by 600 jobs from March 1987. This growth was distributed fairly evenly throughout the services divisions. The only exception was in educational services, which followed state and local education, all noting slight declines.

The nonfarm employment level in March, 1988 increased 2,400 jobs (or 1.0 percent) from the February, 1988 level.

All private industry groups and government showed job growth or remained at the same employment levels over the month. Most of the employment growth can be attributed to seasonality.

The two industries leading job growth over the month were wholesale and retail trade and services, with the addition of 700 jobs each. The sectors in trade showing increases were food stores, automotive dealers, furniture stores, and eating and drinking establishments. The sectors in services showing increases were hotels and motels, business services, amusement/recreation facilities, and educational and social services.

The 300 job increase in construction was distributed equally among the three divisions of this industry, which are: building; highway and street and other heavy construction; and special trade contractors.

Government posted a total increase of 300 jobs from month-ago levels. This increase was divided equally among federal, state, and local government.

The average number of hours worked per week by production workers decreased slightly over the month throughout most of the private industry groups. This can be somewhat attributed to blizzard conditions and heavy snow, which occurred in early March, especially in the western half of the state. Because of blizzard conditions, some establishments were closed several days, while activity was curtailed in others.

South Dakota's labor force was 348,000 in March, with 335,300 South Dakotans being employed and 12,700 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, a decrease from the February rate of 4.2 percent.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1988 (1)				March 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,957,000	112,867,000	7,090,000	5.9(3)	118,353,000	110,229,000	8,124,000	6.9(3)
South Dakota	348,000	335,300	12,700	3.7	345,300	328,700	17,000	4.9
Sioux Falls MSA	72,636	69,611	3,025	4.2	70,501	67,790	2,711	3.8
Rapid City MSA	39,395	37,910	1,485	3.8	38,084	36,175	1,909	5.0
Aurora	1,455	1,439	16	1.1	1,419	1,383	36	2.5
Beadle	9,092	8,845	247	2.7	9,329	8,762	567	6.1
Bennett	1,521	1,492	29	1.9	1,432	1,385	47	3.3
Bon Homme	3,332	3,259	73	2.2	3,431	3,318	113	3.3
Brookings	12,618	12,082	536	4.2	13,272	12,412	860	6.5
Brown	20,114	19,274	840	4.2	20,506	19,179	1,327	6.5
Brule	2,532	2,453	79	3.1	2,562	2,460	102	4.0
Buffalo	466	442	24	5.2	460	407	53	11.5
Butte	3,637	3,468	169	4.6	3,795	3,499	296	7.8
Campbell	1,137	1,105	32	2.8	1,134	1,062	72	6.3
Charles Mix	3,794	3,697	97	2.6	3,931	3,735	196	5.0
Clark	1,774	1,711	63	3.6	1,850	1,735	115	6.2
Clay	6,224	6,055	169	2.7	6,367	6,070	297	4.7
Codington	11,632	11,216	416	3.6	11,555	10,947	608	5.3
Corson	1,616	1,538	78	4.8	1,588	1,473	115	7.2
Custer	3,218	3,089	129	4.0	3,155	2,961	194	6.1
Davison	8,858	8,671	187	2.1	8,770	8,508	262	3.0
Day	3,321	3,193	128	3.9	3,390	3,217	173	5.1
Deuel	2,148	2,047	101	4.7	2,242	2,059	183	8.2
Dewey	2,106	1,990	116	5.5	2,102	1,959	143	6.8
Douglas	1,783	1,708	75	4.2	1,761	1,673	88	5.0
Edmunds	2,135	2,063	72	3.4	2,324	2,170	154	6.6
Fall River	3,610	3,484	126	3.5	3,560	3,325	235	6.6
Faulk	1,115	1,100	15	1.3	1,199	1,163	36	3.0
Grant	4,119	3,943	176	4.3	4,238	3,982	256	6.0
Gregory	2,364	2,269	95	4.0	2,469	2,377	92	3.7
Haakon	1,163	1,145	18	1.5	1,217	1,157	60	4.9
Hamlin	2,642	2,573	69	2.6	2,236	2,099	137	6.1
Hand	1,999	1,970	29	1.5	2,044	1,957	87	4.3
Hanson	1,361	1,317	44	3.2	1,411	1,349	62	4.4
Harding	726	717	9	1.2	792	737	55	6.9
Hughes	8,959	8,673	286	3.2	8,522	8,232	290	3.4
Hutchinson	4,013	3,926	87	2.2	4,136	3,974	162	3.9
Hyde	905	892	13	1.4	896	845	51	5.7
Jackson	1,468	1,428	40	2.7	1,467	1,405	62	4.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1988 (1)				March 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,135	1,126	9	0.8	1,207	1,169	38	3.1
Jones	630	593	37	5.9	608	568	40	6.6
Kingsbury	2,639	2,554	85	3.2	2,873	2,698	175	6.1
Lake	5,159	5,003	156	3.0	5,114	4,871	243	4.8
Lawrence	10,087	9,617	470	4.7	9,816	9,208	608	6.2
Lincoln	6,918	6,618	300	4.3	6,855	6,539	316	4.6
Lyman	1,413	1,366	47	3.3	1,495	1,399	96	6.4
McCook	2,868	2,746	122	4.3	2,827	2,744	83	2.9
McPherson	1,543	1,492	51	3.3	1,545	1,490	55	3.6
Marshall	2,245	2,173	72	3.2	2,213	2,109	104	4.7
Meade	8,845	8,473	372	4.2	8,871	8,387	484	5.5
Mellette	1,016	970	46	4.5	877	809	68	7.8
Miner	1,363	1,350	13	1.0	1,372	1,293	79	5.8
Minnchaha	72,636	69,611	3,025	4.2	70,501	67,790	2,711	3.8
Moody	3,274	3,156	118	3.6	3,220	3,047	173	5.4
Pennington	39,395	37,910	1,485	3.8	38,084	36,175	1,909	5.0
Perkins	2,479	2,416	63	2.5	2,438	2,408	30	1.2
Potter	1,401	1,377	24	1.7	1,467	1,420	47	3.2
Roberts	4,475	4,250	225	5.0	4,571	4,251	320	7.0
Sanborn	1,145	1,099	46	4.0	1,196	1,132	64	5.4
Shannon	2,564	2,430	134	5.2	2,545	2,334	211	8.3
Spink	3,648	3,605	43	1.2	3,717	3,600	117	3.1
Stanley	1,596	1,542	54	3.4	1,541	1,490	51	3.3
Sully	797	766	31	3.9	814	801	13	1.6
Todd	2,560	2,460	100	3.9	2,615	2,436	179	6.8
Tripp	3,160	3,076	84	2.7	3,192	3,085	107	3.4
Turner	3,854	3,691	163	4.2	3,952	3,760	192	4.9
Union	5,160	4,946	214	4.1	5,016	4,609	407	8.1
Walworth	2,921	2,808	113	3.9	2,970	2,816	154	5.2
Yankton	10,943	10,652	291	2.7	10,347	10,040	307	3.0
Ziebach	1,165	1,108	57	4.9	905	867	38	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 6.6. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

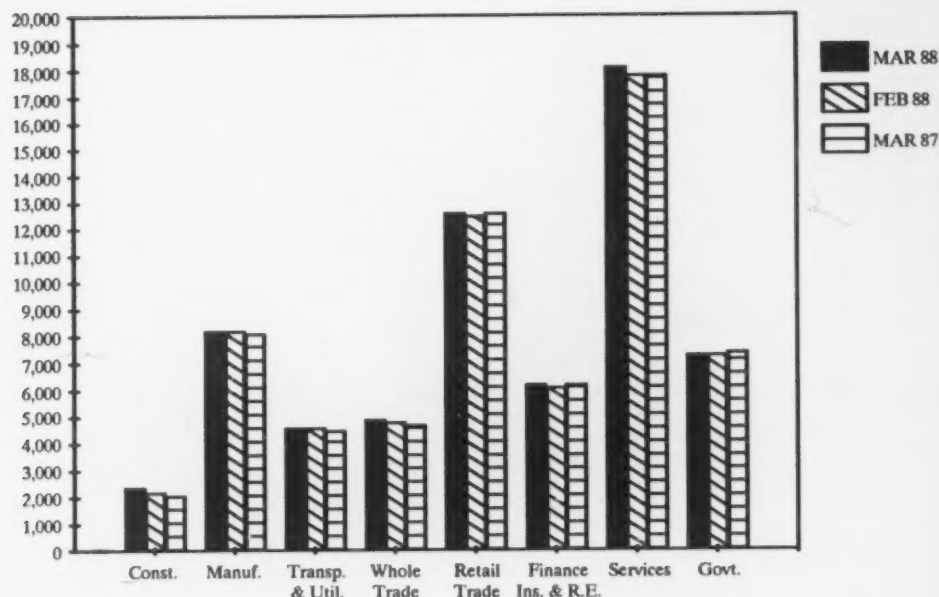
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**South Dakota
Nonfarm Wage &
Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	252,900	250,500	249,100	1.0	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	193,100	191,000	189,300	1.1	2.0
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,800	7,500	7,500	4.0	4.0
MANUFACTURING	29,800	29,400	28,000	1.4	6.4
Durable Goods	16,500	16,200	15,200	1.9	8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,200	9,500	2.0	9.5
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,100	12,800	1.5	3.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	7,300	.0	4.1
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,800	2,800	2,700	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,300	12,300	.0	.0
Transportation	7,300	7,300	7,200	.0	1.4
Communication	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	65,800	65,100	64,500	1.1	2.0
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,400	16,300	1.2	1.8
Durable Goods	7,400	7,300	7,200	1.4	2.8
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,100	9,100	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	49,200	48,800	48,200	.8	2.1
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	7,900	8,000	8,100	-1.3	-2.5
Food Stores	8,100	7,900	7,500	2.5	8.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,100	14,100	14,200	.0	-.7
Finance	8,900	8,800	8,900	1.1	.0
Banking	4,400	4,400	4,500	.0	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,000	4,000	4,000	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,300	3,400	.0	-2.9
SERVICES	60,900	60,200	60,300	1.2	1.0
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,100	15,700	15,900	2.5	1.3
Personal and Business	7,900	7,800	8,000	1.3	-1.3
Medical and Health Services	23,600	23,500	23,400	.4	.9
Hospitals	10,700	10,700	10,500	.0	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	12,900	12,900	12,900	.0	.0
Educational Services	4,600	4,600	4,700	.0	-2.1
Social Services	4,500	4,400	4,400	2.3	2.3
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,600	.0	2.3
GOVERNMENT	59,800	59,500	59,800	.5	.0
Federal	10,700	10,600	10,700	.9	.0
State	16,100	16,000	16,200	.6	-.6
State Education	7,800	7,600	7,900	2.6	-1.3
Local	33,000	32,900	32,900	.3	.3
Local Education	19,900	19,800	20,000	.5	-.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

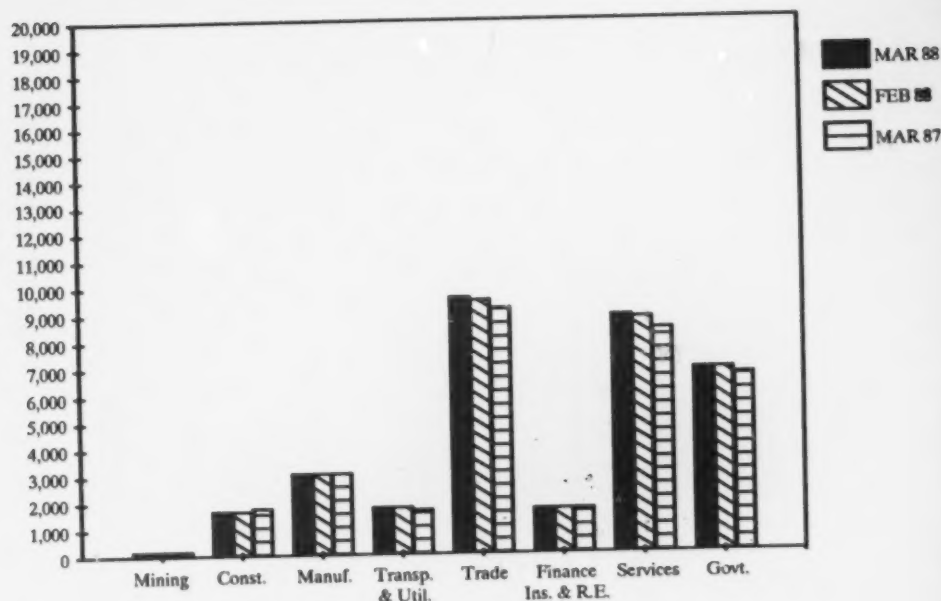


	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	64,300	63,600	63,500	1.1	1.3
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,200	2,100	9.1	14.3
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,200	8,100	.0	1.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
TRADE	17,500	17,300	17,300	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Retail Trade	12,600	12,500	12,600	.8	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,200	6,100	6,200	1.6	.0
SERVICES	18,100	17,800	17,800	1.7	1.7
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,300	7,400	.0	-1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**



	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	34,000	33,700	32,900	.9	3.3
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,700	.0	5.9
TRADE	9,600	9,500	9,200	1.1	4.3
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
Retail Trade.....	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES.....	8,900	8,800	8,400	1.1	6.0
GOVERNMENT.....	6,900	6,900	6,700	.0	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Private.....	158,900	157,000	155,100	32.8	33.6	33.0
Mining.....	2,000	2,000	2,100	40.1	41.7	40.7
Construction.....	5,700	5,300	5,200	35.9	35.8	36.3
Manufacturing.....	22,600	22,200	21,300	41.0	42.2	42.2
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	10,200	10,200	10,000	37.7	38.2	36.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	57,500	57,100	56,600	31.1	31.7	30.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	10,200	10,200	10,200	34.9	36.5	35.7
Services.....	50,700	50,000	49,700	28.9	30.0	29.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Private.....	\$239.44	\$246.29	\$235.62	\$ 7.30	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.14
Mining.....	498.44	527.51	523.00	12.43	12.65	12.85
Construction.....	357.56	357.64	362.27	9.96	9.99	9.98
Manufacturing.....	328.00	340.55	337.60	8.00	8.07	8.00
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	378.51	385.82	375.36	10.04	10.10	10.20
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	194.06	198.44	186.97	6.24	6.26	6.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	256.17	274.48	248.83	7.34	7.52	6.97
Services.....	195.08	202.50	190.72	6.75	6.75	6.40

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,100	6,100	6,100	43.3	45.0	45.5
Rapid City MSA.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	39.9	39.9	40.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA.....	\$353.33	\$375.75	\$374.92	\$8.16	\$8.35	\$8.24
Rapid City MSA.....	304.44	309.62	290.56	7.63	7.76	7.21

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

**Characteristics of
the Insured
Unemployed¹**

	<u>NUMBER</u>		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Sex, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Male.....	3,564	4,314	3,056
Female.....	996	1,038	1,062
Race, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
White	4,249	5,013	3,813
Nonwhite.....	311	339	305
Age, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Under 45	3,368	3,983	3,112
Over 45	1,192	1,369	1,006
² Industry, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Mining	149	187	138
Construction.....	1,401	1,761	1,234
Manufacturing.....	1,538	1,746	818
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	128	163	197
Trade	603	653	849
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	89	96	113
Services	452	525	540
Government.....	200	221	229
² Occupation, Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
Professional & Managerial.....	318	342	376
Clerical and Sales	396	452	533
Services	415	449	492
Processing.....	893	1,057	133
Machine Trade.....	128	159	202
Benchwork.....	297	253	223
Structural Work	1,564	1,983	1,518
Other	549	657	641
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,560	5,352	4,118
1-2 Weeks	361	565	452
3-4 Weeks	359	591	420
5-14 Weeks	2,143	3,218	1,952
15 Weeks & Over.....	1,697	978	1,294

¹The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

²Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

**Selected Labor
Department
Activities**

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,979	1,867	2,319	6.0	-14.7
B. Weeks Compensated.....	21,986	20,446	16,617	7.5	32.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	\$2,363,781	\$2,089,768	\$1,470,593	13.1	60.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal....	\$38,621,900	\$39,881,800	\$37,099,400	-3.2	4.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	6,399	4,817	4,927	32.8	29.9
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	3,696	2,484	2,701	48.8	36.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	5,206	3,351	4,109	55.4	26.7

Marh 1988

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings \$79,509

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

March 1988

	<u>People</u>	<u>Savings in Dollars</u>
I. Employed.....	49	\$11,368
J. Partial Employment.....	56	\$ 4,424

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

- A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.
- B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.
- C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.
- D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.
- E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.
- F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.
- G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.
- H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.
- I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.
- J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

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BULK
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PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index ¹	116.5	116.0	112.1	0.4	3.9
Industrial Production Index ²	134.6	134.4	127.4	0.1	5.7
Retail Trade Sales ³	130,660	129,579	124,105	0.8	5.3
Privately Owned Housing Starts ⁴	1,543	1,514	1,723	1.9	-10.4
Prime Interest Rate ⁵	8.50	8.51	7.50	-.01	1.0

¹U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

²Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100.
Seasonally adjusted.

³Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences.
In millions of dollars.

⁴Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started.
Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

⁵Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

**JOB
SERVICE**
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

